

SEASONABLE ADVICE

Since a *Bill* is preparing for the *Grand Jury*, to find against the Printer of the *Drapier's last Letter*, there are several things maturely to be considered by those Gentlemen, before whom this *Bill* is to come; before they determine upon it.

FIRST, they are to consider, that the Author of the said Pamphlet, did write three other discourses on the same Subject; which instead of being censur'd were universally approv'd by the whole Nation and were allowed to have rais'd, and continu'd that *Spirit* among us, which hitherto hath kept out *Wood's* Coin: For all Men will allow that if those Pamphlets had not been writ, his Coin must have Over-run the Nation some Months ago.

SECONDLY, it is to be considered that this Pamphlet, against which a *Proclamation* hath been issu'd is writ by the same Author, that no Body ever doubted the Innocence, and Goodness of his design, that it appears through the whole Tenor of it to be a *Loyal Subject* to His Majesty, and devoted to the House of *Hannover*, and declares himself in a manner peculiarly zealous against the *Pretender*. And if such a Writer in four several Treatises on to one a Subject, where a *Royal Patent* is concern'd and where it was necessary to speak of *England* and of *Liberty*, should in one or two places happen to let fall an inadvertent Expression, it would be hard to condemn him after all the good he hath done; Especially when we consider, that he cou'd have no possible design in view, either of *Honour* or *Profit*, but purely **THE GOOD OF HIS COUNTRY**.

THIRDLY, it ought to be well considered, whether any one Expression in the said Pamphlet be really liable to just Exception, much less to be found *Wicked, Malicious, Seditious, reflecting upon His Majesty and his Ministers*.

The two Points in that Pamphlet, which it is said the Prosecutors intend chiefly to fix on, are, First, where the Author mentions the *Penner of the King's Answer*. First, is well known, His Majesty is not Master of the *English* Tongue, and therefore it is necessary that some other Person should be employ'd to *Pen* what he hath to say, or Write in that Language. Secondly, His Majesty's Answer is not in the first Person, but the third. It is not said *we are concern'd*, or, *Our Royal Predecessors*, but *His Majesty is concern'd*; and, *His Royal Predecessors*. By which it is plain these are properly not the Words of His Majesty; but suppos'd to be taken from him, and Transmitted hither by one of His Ministers. Thirdly it will be easily seen, that the Author of the Pamphlet delivers his Sentiments upon this Particular, with the utmost Caution and Respect, as any impartial Reader will observe.

The second Paragraph, which it is said will be taken Notice of as a Motive to find the *Bill*, is, what the Author says of *Ireland* being a *Dependent Kingdom*. He explains all the *Dependency* he knows of it, which is a Law made in *Ireland*: whereby it is Enacted that *whoever is King of England, shall be King of Ireland*. Before this Explanation be condemned, and the *Bill* found upon it, it would be proper, that some *Lawyers* should fully Inform the *Jury*, what other Law there is, either *Statute* or *Common* for this *Dependency*, and if there be no Law, there is no Transgression.

The Fourth thing, very maturely to be considered by the *Jury*, is, what Influence their finding the *Bill* may have upon the Kingdom. The People in general find no fault in the *Drapier's last Book*, any more than in the three former, and therefore when they hear it is condemned by a *Grand Jury* of *Dublin*, they will conclude it is done in Favour of *Wood's* Coin. They will think we of this Town have chang'd our minds, and intend to take those Halfpence, and therefore that it will be in vain for them to stand out. So that the Question comes to this, which will be of the worst Consequence, to let pass one or two Expressions, at the worst only unwary, in a Book written for the Publick Service; or to leave a free open Passage of *Wood's* Brats to over-run us, by which we shall be undone for ever.

The fifth thing to be considered is, that the Members of the *Grand Jury* being Merchants, and Principal Shop-keepers, can have no *Suitable* Temptation offer'd them, as a Recompence for the mischief they will suffer by letting in this Coyn, nor can be at any Loss or Danger by rejecting the *Bill*: They do not expect any *Employments* in the State, to make up in their own private Advantage, the Destruction of their Country. Whereas those who go about to Advise, Entice, or Threaten them to find that *Bill*, have great Employments, which they have a mind to keep, or to get greater, which was likewise the Case of all those who Sign'd to have the Author Prosecuted. And therefore it is known, that His Grace the *Ld. Arch-Bp. of Dublin*, so Renown'd for his Piety, and Wisdom, and Love of his Country, absolutely refused to condemn the Book, or the Author.

Lastly, it ought to be considered what Consequence the finding the *Bill*, may have upon a poor Man perfectly Innocent, I mean the Printer. A Lawyer may pick out Expressions and make them Liable to Exception, when no other Man is able to find any. But how can it be suppos'd, that an Ignorant Printer can be such a Critick? He knew the Author's design was honest, and approv'd by the whole Kingdom, He advis'd with Friends, who told him there was no harm in the Book, and he cou'd see none Himself. It was sent him in an unknown Hand, but the same in which He receiv'd the three former. He and his Wife have offer'd to take their Oaths that they knew not the Author; and therefore to find a *Bill*, that may bring a Punishment upon the *Printer*, will appear very hard, to say no worse. For it will be impossible to find the Author, unless he will please to discover himself, although I wonder he ever conceal'd his Name. But I suppose what he did at first out of Modesty, he now continues to do out of Prudence. God Protect Us and Him.

I will conclude all with a Fable, ascrib'd to *Demosthenes*, He had serv'd the People of *Athen* with great Fidelity in the Station of an *Orator*, when upon a certain occasion, apprehending to be delivered over to his Enemies, He told the *Athenians*, his Countrymen, the following Story. Once upon a time the *Wolves* desired a League with the *Shepherds*, upon this Condition; that the Cause of strife might be taken away, which was the *Shepherds* and *Wolfes*; this being granted, the *Wolves* without all Fear made Havock of the *Sheep*.

Novem. 11th 1720

F I N I S

An Extract out of a Book Entituled an Exact Collection of the
 Debates of the House of Commons held at Westminster October 21
 1600. Page 50.

Resolutions of the house of Commons for England Nov. the 13. 1600.

Several Persons being examined about the dismissing a Grand-Jury
 in Middlesex, the House came to the following Resolution:

Resolved That the discharging a Grand-Jury by any Judge before
 the end of the Term, Assizes or Sessions while matters are under their
 consideration & not presented, is Arbitrary, illegal, destructive to
 publick Justice a manifest violation of his Oath and is a means to
 subvert the fundamentall laws of this Kingdom.

Resolved That a committee be appointed to examine the Proceedings
 of the Judges in Westminster-Hall & Report the same with their Opinion
 therein to this House.

+ Alderman Jo: Porter.

Nov. 6. 1724

Alderman Hen. Burrows

+ Alderman Pierce Hunt

+ W.^m Dobson

+ James Somerville

+ Robert Nesbit

+ Gilbert King

+ W.^m Montgomery

Jonath.ⁿ Gherhard

W.^m Hays

+ David Latouch

+ W.^m Delap

Rob.^t Raynor

John Nicholas

Gen: Hart

Gen: Donavon

+ John Ruffet

Thos. Carter

Thos. Gibson

+ Thos. Vicars

Benj: Archer

W.^m Philpot

W.^m Blood.

Nov. 21. 1724.

Discharged for not presenting
 Seasonable Advice
 a Libel.

Alderman Geo: Forbes

Alderman W.^m Empson

Nat: Pearson

Jo: Nattab

W.^m Aston

Storne Tighe

Rich: Walcher

Edmund French

John Verille

Philip Pearson

Thomas Robins

Richard Lawton

David Tye

Thomas New

John Jones

James Brown

Chas: Lyndon

Jeremiah Brydson

John Siders

Ant: Braxton

Thomas Gaven

Dan: Elwood

John Brunette

Nov. 23. 1724.

20.96^m 1724

Whereas several great Quantities of base Metals coins, commonly called half-pence, have been brought into the Port of Dublin & lodged in several parts of this City, with an Intent to make them pass clandestinely among his Majesty's Subjects of this Kingdom; notwithstanding the Addresses of both Houses of Parliament, the Privy Council, & the Declarations of most of the Corporations of this City against the said Coin; And whereas his Majesty has been graciously pleased to give his loyal Subjects of this Kingdom at Liberty to take or refuse the said half-pence; We the grand Jury of the city of Dublin this Mich.^l Term 1729 having entirely at heart his Majesty's Interest, & the welfare of our Country, & being thoroughly sensible of y^e. great discouragement w^{ch}. Trade hath suffered by y^e. Apprehension of said Coin, & the of we have already felt y^e. dismal Effects, & y^e. of y^e. Currency thereof will inevitably end to y^e. great Diminution of his Majesty's Revenues, & y^e. of us & our Posterity; do Present all such Persons as have attempted, or shall endeavour, by Fraud or otherwise, to impose y^e. said half-pence upon us, contrary to his Majesty's most gracious Intentions; as Enemies to his Majesty's Government, & to y^e. safety, Peace, & Welfare of all his Majesty's Subjects of this Kingdom; who have been so eminently distinguished by their Zeal to his illustrious Family before his happy Accession to the Throne, & by their continued Loyalty ever since; And as we do wth all Gratitude acknowledge y^e. Services of such Patriots as have been eminently zealous for y^e. Interest of his Majesty & this Country, in defeating the fraudulent Impositions of y^e. said Wood, & y^e. preventing y^e. passing his base coin; do we do at y^e. same time declare our abhorrence, & detestation of all Reflections on his Majesty, & his Government; & that we are ready wth our lives, & fortunes, to defend his most sacred Majesty, against the Pretender, & all his Majesty's open & secret Enemies, both at home & abroad. Given under our hands in the Grand Jury Chamber this 28th of Nov^r. 1729.

Geo: Forbes	Tho: Robins
W ^m . Empson	Li: Dawson
Nat: Nasson	David Tice
Jo: Nuttal	Tho: Hon
W ^m . Aston	Jo: Jones
Thom Figue	Ja: Braggins
R. Walker	Cha: Lyndon
Ed: French	Jer: Gledin
J. Davillies	Jo: Sihin
Phi: Pearson	Ant: Broun
	Tho Gavan
	Jan: Elwood
	Jo: Brunett

The Principal Errata's are,

Page. 36. for *Cimpian* read *Campian*. pag. 46. for *Ositavare* read *Oliuare*.
pag. 43. for *Lovain* in the Margent read *Lorraine*. pag. 227. for *Fenardus*
read *Isnardus*.

For *Presidents* read *Precedents* in several pages of those *ANNALS*, *Tertio*
and *Quarto Caroli I.*

pag. 608. at the bottom of the page, for *The* read *Concerning*.

Our Reader possibly may find some other Literal Mistakes, which he is
entreated to amend with his Pen.

The Flying Stationers Declaration.

Among the rest.

We the Flying Stationers of the City of Dublin (commonly call'd Newboys) hearing of the vile Practices of Will. Wood's Design of ruining this Kingdom. Do hereby give notice to all Gentlemen Ladies & others who shall occasion to buy News, Poems, Songs, Letters, Lampoons, &c. That we will not receive or offer in change any of Will. Wood's droshy half-pence or farthings because we can neither get News, Ale, Brandy, Tobacco, nor Snuff for such curst stuff.

signed by 52 shoe boys.

Aug^r 1724

Punch's Petition to the Ladies.

Jan^r 723

— Quid non mortalia pectora cogis Auri sacra fames —

Fair ones! To you who Hearts command
And gently sway, with Fan in hand,
Your favourite Punch a suppliant falls
And humbly for Assistance calls,
He humbly calls, & begs you'd stop
The Gothic Page of Vander Hop,
Wh' invades without Pretence or Right
Or any Law but that of might,
Our Pigmy Land — And treats our Kings
Like pautry, idle, wooden things,
Has beat our dancers out of doors,
And call'd our chastest Virgins, Whores,
He has not left our Queen a Ragg on;
And forc'd our George away and Dragon,
Has broke our Wires, nor was he civil
To Doctor Faustus, or the Devil:

E'en ~~me~~, he hurry'd with fell Rage
Most hoarsely squalling off the stage.
And faith our fright was very great
To see a Minister of State,
Armed with Power, & Fury come
To force us from our little Home,
We fear'd, as I am sure we'd reason
An accusation of high treason.

'Till starting up, says Bannameer,
" Treason my friends we need not fear,
" For 'gainst the Bragg we us'd no power,
" Nor strove to save the Chancellor,
" Nor did we shew the least affection
" To Rochfort on Westmeath Election
" Nor did ye sing ~~M. V.~~

" Mac ~~me~~ he means

" The Villain — I'll dash out thy Brains,
" 'Tis no affair of States that brings
" Me here, nor Business of the Kings:
" I'm come to seize you all as debtors,
" And bind you fast in Iron fetters,
" From sight of ev'ry Friend in Town
" Till fifty pound to me's laid down.
" Fifty quoth I, a devilish Sum
" But stay 'till the New-Half-pence come
" Then we shall all be rich as Jews,

From

From Castle down to lowest Stew,
That sume shall to you then be told,
Tho' now we cannot furnish Gold.

Quoth he, "Thou Lovest Punch to mate,
"And could'st for ever hold debate,
"But think'st thou I, have nought to do
"But thus Tuer le temps with you,
"Or dost Thou think that I am come,
"To carry nought but Farthings home,
"Thou Fool, I ne'er do things by halves,
"Farthings were made for Irish-Slaves
"No Brass for me, it must be Gold
"Or Fifty pound in Silver told,
"That can by any means obtain
"Freedom for Thee, & thy Train.

Votre tres humble Serviteur

I'm not in Jest said I, I'm sure
But from the Bottom of my Belly
In sober sadness I must tell ye,
I think it is good reasoning,
That we, fustilious Men, should bring
Brass Counters made by W.^m Wood
Which may as well be understood
Right Sterling; as we Flesh & Blood,
And since we are but mimick Men,
Pray let us pay in mimick Coin?

Add too tis said, that you & I,
Are of the self same Family,
And faith I'm apt to think so too
For who is liker me than you?
Just the same grave and awkward Grace
Shews forth it self in either Face,
And each of us, with labour struts
Behind a Flasket huge with Quits,
We're tally well in ~~the~~ Respects
But best of all in Intellects,
For when you took the difference learned
Twixt the words Sorry & Concerned,
And when upon a grave affair
Amaz'd, you gaz'd behind a Chair
Then cry'd — Lord, how like Punchanello
Is that same fat Beef-witted Fellow?
Then prily Cousin let us hush,
And cease to treat your Kindred thus.

Quoth he, "Thou vile mishapen Beast
Thou Anave am I become thy Jest?

Now

"Now not a Suppitt of you all
"Shall stirr a stepp without this Wall,
"Nor merry Andrew beat thy Drum
"Untill you pay th' aforesaid Summ.

Then marching off with solemn Pace
To write Dispatched for his Grace
The Re — l Master left ye Room
And us condemn'd to fatal Doom
Now fair ones! if I e'er found Grace
Or if my Jokes did ever please
Use all your Interest with the Sec
(They say he's at the Ladies beek)
And tho' he thirsts as much for Gold
As ever Mydas did of old
Your Charms I'm sure can never fail
Your Eyes must Influence, must prevail,
At your commands he'll set us free
Set us to you owe Liberty
Get us a licence now to play
And (as in Duty bound) we'll pray, be

On Miss Eustice.

Such Graces of Hibernian Fair adorn
Tis well that Cecil was in England born
Else Beauty, noted Isle! must yield of Prize
And english Hearts submit, to Irish Eyes.

Nonsequit